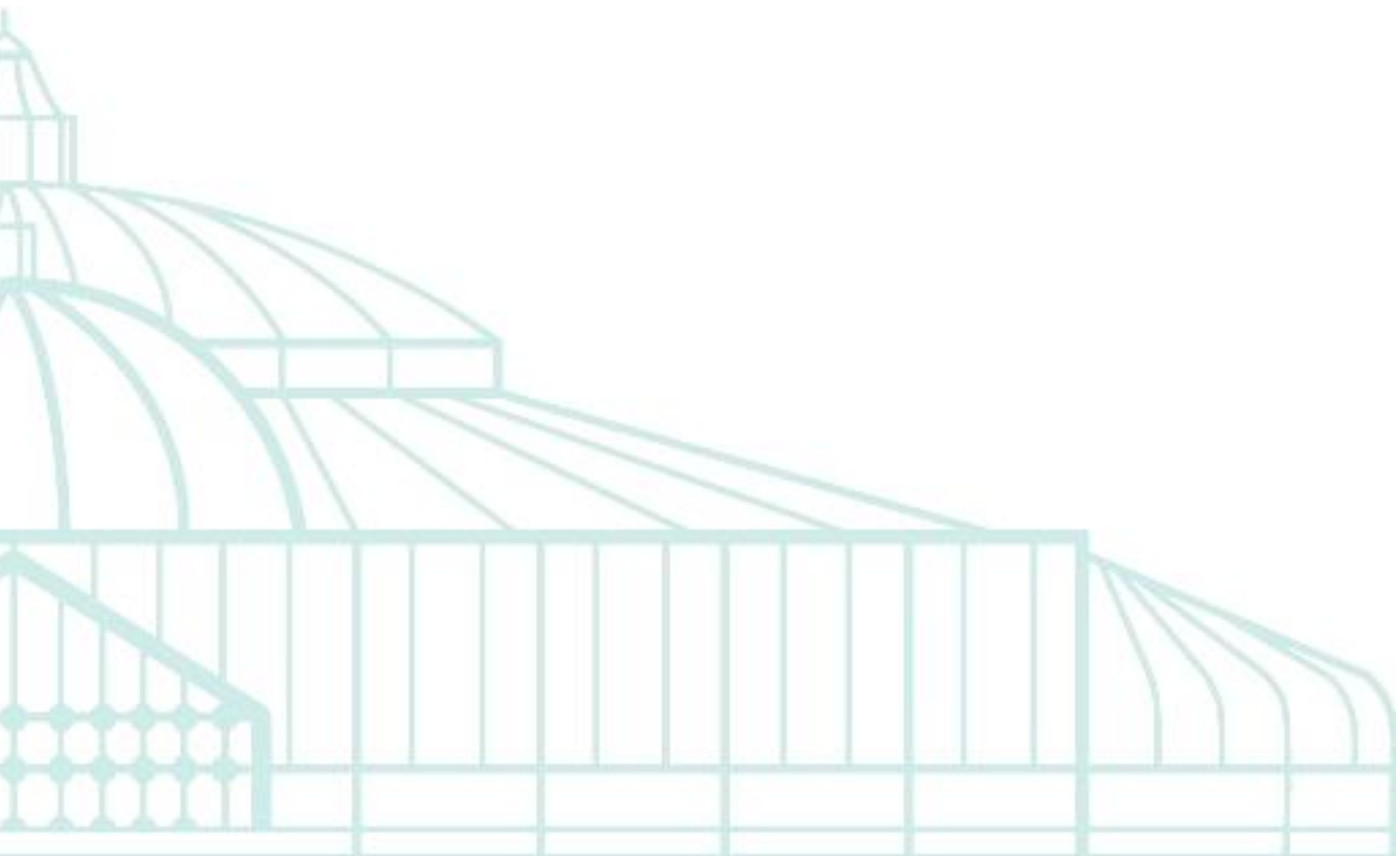




Index Seminum 2015

List of seeds for exchange

Glasgow Botanic Gardens
730 Great Western Road
Glasgow, G12 OUE
Scotland, United Kingdom



History of Glasgow Botanic Gardens

The Botanic Gardens were founded on an 8-acre site at the West End of Sauchiehall Street at Sandyford in 1817. This was through the initiative of Thomas Hopkirk of Dalbeth who gave his own plant collection to form the nucleus of the new garden. It was run by the Royal Botanical Institution of Glasgow and an agreement was reached with Glasgow University to provide facilities for teaching, including supply of plants for botanical and medical classes.

Professor William J. Hooker, Regius Professor of Botany at the University of Glasgow (1820-41), took an active part in the development of the Gardens, which became well known in botanical circles throughout the world. The early success led to expansion and the purchase of the present site, at Kelvinside, in 1842. At the time entry was mainly restricted to members of the Royal Botanical Institution and their friends although later the public were admitted on selected days for the princely sum of one penny.

The Kibble Palace which houses the national tree fern collection was originally a private conservatory located at Coulport by Loch Long. It was moved to its present site in 1873 and originally used as a concert venue and meeting place, hosting speakers such as Prime Ministers Disraeli and Gladstone. Increasing financial difficulties led to the Gardens being taken over by the then Glasgow Corporation in 1891 on condition they continued as a Botanic Garden and maintained links with the University.

Glasgow Botanic Gardens extends to over 19.6 hectares and supports a wide diversity of plant collections. These include tropical and subtropical species grown in extensive Victorian glasshouses, herbaceous borders, the world rose garden, herb garden and an important scientific and historic collection of trees held in the main garden and arboretum. The Gardens are committed to conserving plant species through education and practical conservation of species. They hold significant and substantial collections of conifers, Begonias, ferns, orchids and native Scottish species. Furthermore, scientific research is carried out on these groups. Glasgow Botanic Gardens still maintains strong links with Glasgow University and is a popular venue for visitors with around 400,000 per annum.

Site Information

Location: 55.87990 - 4.29028

Altitude: 23 m above mean sea level

Climate Zone: Maritime temperate

Climate data 2014 – Scotland West

Month	Max. temp (°C)	Min. temp (°C)	Days of air frost (days)	Sunshine (hours)	Rainfall (mm)	Days of rainfall >= 1 mm (days)
Jan	6.4	2.1	5.1	21.9	280.3	25.9
Feb	6.6	2.2	3.6	43.8	295.3	25.4
Mar	8.8	2.9	4.4	98.9	167.6	19.0
Apr	12.2	5.1	1.5	142.2	100.3	15.4
May	14.1	6.8	0.2	113.2	130.5	16.8
Jun	17.4	9.5	0.0	150.7	58.2	9.7
Jul	19.5	10.5	0.0	201.6	107.7	13.9
Aug	16.4	9.2	0.1	161.5	157.4	18.3
Sep	16.8	9.1	0.1	114.6	23.3	6.6
Oct	12.7	6.7	0.8	68.9	277.7	21.6
Nov	9.7	4.4	1.1	50.8	156.8	15.8
Dec	6.7	1.3	9.1	35.3	265.7	23.0
Annual	12.3	5.83	25.9	1203.5	2020.7	211.4

Compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) and Nagoya Protocol (2010)

Seed and spores, hereafter referred to as items, are supplied on the condition that they are cultivated for the common good, benefiting areas of conservation, display, education and scientific research within botanical gardens and research institutions.

Any commercial use or transfer of items, including its products or derived resources, to a third party with commercial intentions will require the permission of Glasgow Botanic Gardens and a separate agreement.

All items listed were incorporated into the collections prior to 12 October 2014, and are exempt from the requirement for documented evidence of Prior Informed Consent or Mutually Agreed Terms as stipulated in the Nagoya Protocol (2010).

Items are the result of open and controlled pollination and hybridisation may have occurred.

The following item list utilises botanical nomenclature which is consistent with our collections at Glasgow Botanic Gardens, and *The Plant List* Version 1.1 (2013). If you have any queries concerning our Index Seminum or nomenclature please feel free to contact Will Ritchie at will.ritchie@glasgow.gov.uk.

Acanthaceae

1. *Barleria cristata* L.

Amaranthaceae

2. *Atriplex hortensis* L.

Apiaceae

3. *Eryngium bromeliifolium* F.Delaroche
4. *Levisticum officinale* W.D.J. Koch
5. *Sium sisarum* L.
6. *Smyrniolum olusatrum* L.

Apocynaceae

7. *Asclepias curassavica* L.

Asparagaceae

8. *Agave victoriae-reginae* T.Moore
9. *Sansevieria grandis* Hook.f.

Asteraceae

10. *Artemisia vulgaris* L.
11. *Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten.

12. *Eupatorium cannabinum* L.

13. *Inula helenium* L.

14. *Onopordum acanthium* L.

15. *Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn.

16. *Sonchus oleraceus* (L.) L.

Begoniaceae

17. *Begonia cardiocarpa* Liebm.

18. *Begonia coccinea* Hook.

19. *Begonia crassirostris* Irmsch.

20. *Begonia deliciosa* Linden

21. *Begonia echinosepala* Regel

22. *Begonia fenicis* Merr.

23. *Begonia glabra* Aubl.

24. *Begonia kuhlmannii* Brade

25. *Begonia nelumbiifolia* Cham. & Schtdl.

26. *Begonia obliqua* L.

27. *Begonia obversa* C.B.Clarke

28. *Begonia peltata* Otto & Dietr.

29. *Begonia polygonata* Liebm.

30. *Begonia sartorii* Liebm.

31. *Begonia sericoneura* Liebm.

32. *Begonia subvillosa* Klotzsch

33. *Begonia tomentosa* Schott

34. *Begonia ulmifolia* Willd.

35. *Begonia undulata* Schott

Betulaceae

36. *Carpinus orientalis* Mill.

Blechnaceae

37. *Blechnum gibbum* Mett.

38. *Stenochlaena tenuifolia* (Desv.) Moore

Boraginaceae

39. *Echium pininana* Webb & Berthel.

40. *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* Siebold & Zucc.

Brassicaceae

41. *Brassica nigra* (L.) K.Koch

42. *Bunias orientalis* L.

Bromeliaceae

43. *Dyckia niederleinii* Mez

44. *Vriesea imperialis* Carrière

Burseraceae

45. *Bursera fagaroides* (Kunth) Engl.

Cannaceae

46. *Canna indica* L.

Crassulaceae

47. *Aeonium glandulosum* (Aiton) Webb &

Berthel.

Cyatheaceae

48. *Cyathea robertsiana* (F. Muell.) Domin

Cyperaceae

49. *Cyperus papyrus* L.

Dicksoniaceae

50. *Cibotium regale* Verschaff. & Lem.

51. *Dicksonia squarrosa* Sw.

Dryopteridaceae

52. *Dryopteris sieboldii* (T. Moore) Kuntze

Elaeagnaceae

53. *Elaeagnus rhamnoides* (L.) A.Nelson

Fabaceae

54. *Caragana arborescens* Lam.

55. *Crotalaria nitens* Kunth

56. *Mimosa polycarpa* var. *spgazzinii* Burkart

Gesneriaceae

57. *Primulina tamiana* (B.L.Burtt) Mich., Möller
& A.Weber

Iridaceae

58. *Dietes bicolor* (Steud.) Sweet ex Klatt

59. *Dietes grandiflora* N.E.Br.

60. *Iris douglasiana* Herb.

Lamiaceae

61. *Lavandula canariensis* (L.) Mill.

62. *Pogostemon cablin* (Blanco) Benth.

63. *Salvia sclarea* L.

Malvaceae

64. *Gossypium hirsutum* L.

65. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.

66. *Malva verticillata* L.

Melastomataceae

67. *Bertolonia × houtteana* Van Houtte

68. *Veratrum nigrum* L.

Musaceae

69. *Ensete ventricosum* (Welw.) Cheesman
70. *Musa basjoo* Siebold & Zucc. ex Linuma
71. *Ochna kirkii* Oliv.

Orchidaceae

72. *Camaridium cucullatum* (Lindl.) M.A.Blanco
73. *Coelogyne macdonaldii* F.Muell. & Kraenzl.
74. *Cymbidium suavissimum* Sander ex C.H.Curtis
75. *Dactylorhiza purpurella* (T.Stephenson & T.A.Stephenson) Soó
76. *Dendrobium annae* J.J.Sm.
77. *Dendrobium findlayanum* E.C.Parish & Rchb.f.
78. *Dendrobium kingianum* Bidwill ex Lindl.
79. *Dendrobium pleianthum* Schltr.
80. *Dendrobium polysema* Schltr.
81. *Epidendrum × obrienianum* Rolfe
82. *Epidendrum nocturnum* Jacq.
83. *Epipactis helleborine* (L.) Crantz
84. *Isochilus linearis* (Jacq.) R.Br.
85. *Jumellea arborescens* H.Perrier
86. *Laelia anceps* subsp. *anceps* Lindl.
87. *Prosthechea baculus* (Rchb.f.) W.E.Higgins
88. *Stanhopea inodora* Lodd. ex Lindl.
89. *Stanhopea oculata* (Lodd.) Lindl.
90. *Stenoglottis fimbriata* Lindl.
91. *Thunia Gattonensis* gx.

Phytolaccaceae

92. *Rivina humilis* L.

Pinaceae

93. *Pinus wallichiana* A.B.Jacks.

Plantaginaceae

94. *Digitalis lutea* L.

Plumbaginaceae

95. *Plumbago zeylanica* L.

Primulaceae

96. *Ardisia crispa* (Thunb.) A.DC.
97. *Primula florindae* Kingdon-Ward
98. *Primula helodoxa* Balf. f.
99. *Primula vialii* Delavay ex Franch.
100. *Primula waltonii* Watt ex Balf. f.

Rosaceae

101. *Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Maxim.

Rubiaceae

102. *Psychotria kirkii* Hiern
103. *Ronabea emetica* (L.f.) A.Rich.

Rutaceae

104. *Ruta graveolens* L.
105. *Triphasia trifolia* (Burm.f.) P.Wilson

Scrophulariaceae

106. *Verbascum fruticosum* Post

Solanaceae

107. *Cyphomandra betacea* (Cav.) Miers
108. *Datura innoxia* Mill.
109. *Nicotiana tabacum* L.

Xanthorrhoeaceae

110. *Bulbinella hookeri* (Colenso ex Hook.)
Cheeseman

Zingiberaceae

111. *Hedychium horsfieldii* R.Br. ex Wall.
112. *Renealmia battenbergiana* Cummins ex
Baker

**GLASGOW BOTANIC GARDENS, 730 GREAT WESTERN ROAD, GLASGOW
G12 0UE, SCOTLAND, UNITED KINGDOM**

Fax. +44 (0)141 276 1615 E-mail. gbg@glasgow.gov.uk

Please return by 30 March 2015.
Maximum number of packets **15**

Please state your International Plant Exchange Network (IPEN) code on the form below or if you are not a member, sign the form agreeing to the terms and conditions of plant exchange outlined in the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro 1992).

Address:

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1	29	57	85
2	30	58	86
3	31	59	87
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24	52	80	108
25	53	81	109
26	54	82	110
27	55	83	111
28	56	84	112

Signature: IPEN:

Glasgow Botanic Gardens,
730 Great Western Road,
Glasgow, G12 0UE,
Scotland, United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)141 276 1614

E-mail: gbg@glasgow.gov.uk

www.glasgowbotanicgardens.com
www.twitter.com/glasgowbotanic
www.facebook.com/glasgowbotanicgardens

B. Devlin

Executive Director, Glasgow City Council, Land and Environmental Services

E. Donaldson

General Manager, Glasgow Botanic Gardens

W. Ritchie

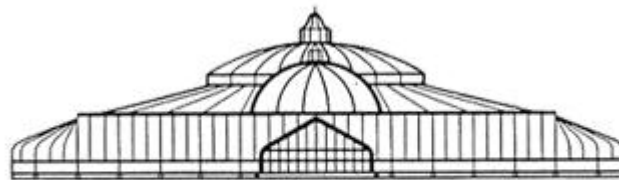
Curator, Glasgow Botanic Gardens

F. McCloskey

Botanical Assistant, Glasgow Botanic Gardens

January 2015

Glasgow Botanic Gardens is supported by



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